

MEYER DENOUNCES
NAVY CURTAILMENTSecretary Taunts Democratic
House With False Pretence
of Economy.

RULE OF "SNAP JUDGMENT"

Abolish Useless Navy Yards, He Says,
and Stop a Real Burden on
Taxpayers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—In a statement notable for its plainness of speech Secretary of the Navy Meyer to-night told what he thought about the action of the House Democrats in party caucus last night in going on record against any appropriation for battleships this year.

Mr. Meyer says that "the Democratic party took a step backward and gave another illustration of government by snap judgment."

By implication the Secretary charges that the Democratic party lacks the courage to achieve real economy through abolishing needless navy yards which are costing the Government several million dollars a year for maintenance alone.

He points out that even with the continuation of the two battleship construction programs the United States will fall behind in the navy rating owing to the deterioration of old ships, and adds that a strong navy is now absolutely essential to this country to enable it to fulfill its obligations.

Here is the Secretary's statement:

"The Democratic party by its action last night took a step backward and gave another illustration of government by snap judgment. Even with a continuous program of two battleships a year the United States would fall a little behind its present effective strength for the reason that in another year four of our battleships built during the same period will become non-effective."

"The Dreadnought type is the warship of the present day. One Dreadnought is easily the superior of half a dozen Oregon and one Dreadnought built by a foreign Power is equivalent to voting off our list at one stroke the Indiana, Massachusetts, Oregon, Iowa, Kansas and Kentucky."

"All the nations that are building battleships now are building Dreadnoughts."

"No nation can afford economically and exert its political influence among the nations of the world without a navy strong in proportion to its wealth and the commercial interests of its population. In the history of nations the loss of power may generally be said to have been due to the loss of naval power, although occasionally due to other causes, but it is certain that the existence of an efficient navy is a sure sign of national power and a safeguard against war."

"We have an enormous extent of coast line, we have Alaska, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines and we have the obligation to guard and protect China and maintain her neutrality, to perform these obligations satisfactorily we must have a strong navy. The only sure defense of the country and the only assurance for safety is for the fleet to be able to seek out its enemy on the high seas and to cripple or destroy it. It does not suffice simply to drive the enemy a few miles away from our coast and then await the uncertainty of another attack. Safety can only be assured by the destruction of the enemy's fleet."

"We have guaranteed the neutrality of the canal and must be prepared to maintain it."

"The Monroe Doctrine is as big as the navy and no bigger."

"England has authorized for the year 1911-12 five Dreadnoughts, Germany has authorized three Dreadnoughts and one armored cruiser, Japan has authorized five capital ships of the latest Dreadnought type in the last year. Seventy-nine million dollars have been authorized by her for new construction between 1911 and 1917."

"The Democrats on the other hand might have brought about real economy, lasting and far reaching, if they had the courage to abolish needless navy yards which are costing the Government several million dollars a year for maintenance alone. These expenditures are an outrageous drain on the resources of the country and a heavy burden on the taxpayers. To abolish unnecessary navy yards would reduce the expenditure of money not only for one year, as in the case of refusal to appropriate for battleships, but for years to come without decreasing the efficiency of the navy."

"A navy for the nation and not for local interest is what should be sought."

"Officers of the naval service generally were not reluctant today to give their views as to the action of the Democratic caucus. The general opinion was that the Democrats would find themselves supporting a policy in opposition to the will of the majority of the people. The prediction was freely made that the House majority would rescind its caucus decision and decide in favor of at least one battleship this year. Naval officers here are convinced that the country is solidly behind the program for a large navy."

"It was pointed out that it was the Democratic party which instituted the program of two battleships a year. The first battleships of the modern type, the Maine and Texas, were authorized in 1883, in the Cleveland administration. Since then both Democrats and Republicans have agreed to maintain the program. The annual construction of two first class battleships was not authorized there have been appropriations for a number of vessels of lesser magnitude. Since 1907 two battleships of the dreadnought type have been authorized yearly."

"Secretary Meyer this year asked Congress to appropriate for the construction of two battleships and two colliers at a cost of about \$20,000,000."

DON'T WANT TO OFFEND JAPAN.

Immigration Bill Changed in Keeping
With Our "Gentlemen's Agreement."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Bingham immigration bill, which was favorably reported to the Senate yesterday, was slightly modified by the Committee on Immigration today to meet objections advanced by the State Department. The amendment eliminates a clause that it was feared might lead to a recurrence of the trouble with Japan over the immigration question.

NO LOANS MADE ON VACANT
LAND, FACTORIES OR OTHER
SPECIAL RISKS. Send for our
pamphlet, "Safety Limits"

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.

RICHARD M. MURD, President
Capital & Surplus - \$6,500,00029 Liberty St., Manhattan
184 Montague St., BrooklynSTUDY OF CHILDREN
OF THE POOR ONLYChief Objection in the Senate to
Bill Providing a Children's
Bureau.

SHARP FIGHT ON MEASURE

Provision to Inquire Into Parents'
Morals Arouses Overman's
Wrath.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—After debating for three hours the bill to create a children's bureau under the Department of Commerce and Labor, the Senate took a recess to noon to-morrow with the prospect of several more hours of talk. Under an order made last week the Senate agreed to vote on the bill before adjournment today, so a decision would be made on a recess instead of an adjournment.

Before the session closed it became apparent that the vote would be much closer than had been supposed. Senator Weeks of California, a progressive Republican, said that at one time he had intended to support the bill, but he had become convinced that it was utterly bad. He said that twelve estimable women of New York had sent him messages urging him to support the bill and the messages were in identical language even to the misspelling of his name.

Senator Overman of North Carolina, an opponent of the bill, called attention to the wording of the bill which directed an inquiry into the "moral and social and religious standing of the parents."

"Think, Senators, of having a \$500 Government clerk enter your home to ask pertinent questions about the morals and the social and religious standing of your mother," suggested Senator Overman.

Senator Hearburn said there was no provision in the bill to investigate the children of the rich, the "people who are touring to Rome." The Senator from Idaho said that it was intended that the investigation was to be carried into the homes of the rich, but was to apply only to the poor of the country. He vented the suggestion that representatives of the proposed children's bureau would not dare to enter the homes of the rich and ask questions as to whether the father or mother "drank intoxicants or played cards or danced."

Senator Chilton of West Virginia opposed the bill on the ground that it was beyond the constitutional power of Congress and a matter within the exclusive province of the States.

Senator Hiram of New York attacked the bill. "If there is a power in the Constitution," said the Senator, "to cure the evil of intemperance, it is in the hands of the States. There is a power in the Constitution to collect the necessary information on which to perform the duty of the State in this regard. If the Federal Government is to take the matter in hand, it must go farther and usurp the power of the States in such matters."

An ex-President of the Senate said that he had no such apprehension, once took the position that when the States neglected to perform a duty the Federal Government had the right to perform it. But I think that theory has been exploded."

The gallery thought this good and laughed until Vice President Sherman declared himself in aid of the administration against denunciations.

Senator Hoke Smith made his maiden speech. He surprised some of his constituents by declaring himself in favor of the bill. "I am a former Governor," he said, "but I have experienced the necessity of just such a bureau to aid the States in solving some of their local problems. I believe that the legislation was unconstitutional."

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EXPRESS INQUIRY ON TODAY.

Beginning of Hearing on House-Questions
to Be Asked.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The taking of testimony in the Interstate Commerce Commission investigation of the express companies of the country will begin here today, and the investigation will be thorough, and the Interstate Commission in Washington, that reductions in express rates will be ordered.

Officers of the Adams, the United States and the American Express companies will be the first examined. The list of questions indicates the wide scope of the inquiry. Here are some of the more important of the questions:

What should be the basis of return for express services on investment or as messengers?

What is the desirable to have a reasonable minimum established, say 25 cents, to be applied on any shipment, with the charge per pound under the 100 pound rate, multiplied by the weight, exceeds such minimum, in which latter case the charge shall be for the whole shipment?

Would it be desirable to establish a reasonable minimum, say 25 cents, between weight in the United States on packages weighing from 1 to 5 pounds, a minimum on packages 5 to 10 pounds, 10 to 15 pounds, 15 to 20 pounds and from 20 to 50 pounds, in multiples of 10?

Should there be a fixed relationship between express and freight rates?

What is a reasonable return to the railroad per car mile for the carriage of express matter?

Would it be desirable to have all express offices in a city receive packages for any destination, the companies transferring from one to another in the city?

Should express shipments be forwarded by the most expeditious route as to time regardless of the contractual relations between express companies and railroads operating between origin and destination?

Should time of delivery be guaranteed?

PEACE TREATY WITH
GERMANY WAS HALTEDSecretary Knox Discloses Fact at
Hobby Night of National
Press Club.

CHECKED BY SENATE VIEWS

Ambassador von Bernstorff Speaks on
Newspaper Influence on
Diplomacy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—In a speech at the National Press Club here to-night Secretary Knox disclosed for the first time that the United States and Germany had actually begun the negotiation of a general arbitration treaty similar to the Anglo-American and Franco-American treaties. The negotiations were halted, Mr. Knox explained, by the unexpected objections in the United States Senate to the latter treaties.

It was known generally that Germany was interested in the arbitration plan because Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, had called at the State Department and obtained a draft of the proposed treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the German Foreign Office. Mr. Knox's statement to-night seems to indicate that if the treaty between this country and Great Britain and between this country and France could be similar treaty with Germany will follow.

It was "hobby night" at the National Press Club. Secretary Knox acknowledged that the peace movement was his hobby. Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, was one of the other speakers and William J. Burns, the detective, also was on the list. Burns and as the time of the discussion of the treaty between this country and Germany was under discussion, the German Ambassador played his hobby on a hobby horse.

"It has been suggested," said Secretary Knox, "that the treaties with Great Britain and France should contain a provision that in addition to agreeing to arbitrate the differences between the parties to the treaties we should likewise agree to arbitrate differences with other nations not parties to the treaties. This is exactly what I have suggested. I have proposed to the world in the identical form inviting the nations to join in establishing a permanent court of arbitration and a first and long step toward this end is to settle our differences with Germany by arbitration."

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, when it came his turn said in part:

"We diplomats have long learned to look to the newspapers not only as the chief source of information but also as the chief source of intelligence in all matters of public interest. It would be idle to deny that we sometimes find the press much too quick, and that we sometimes find it too slow. But we must not forget the information that our respective governments and nations receive through the newspapers."

In general, however, one can say that the press has been of great service to the world. We now confer ourselves to having appreciations of facts and expressing our views, which are of more or less value, according to the confidence the two sides of the governments and nations place in our statements."

Most people chiefly form their opinion on international affairs after having consulted the telegrams of the foreign correspondents of their newspapers. This seems to me to be a very good thing, but it is also a very bad thing, and it is in this respect the feeling of responsibility should be especially keen, because the mutual relations between great countries can be easily prejudiced by the telegrams of the foreign correspondents."

In former centuries one used to blame the governments for all troubles and wars that occurred. Of late, however, the situation seems to be entirely changed. The troubles which occur are generally based on feelings, aspirations and passions of the public, and the governments invariably play the part of the fireman who tries to extinguish the flames. It seems to me that the press should in such cases of international misunderstandings or disputes, to help the fireman and not throw new fuel into the flames."

I quite understand that it is a great temptation for a correspondent to send a cable with some exciting stories about conflicting interests of nations, and which comes because such things are naturally more interesting than if the correspondent has to say that there is no trouble ahead. Sometimes, however, such newspapers bring about trouble and confusion in the world."

When I take up my newspaper in the morning and look for telegrams from home I sometimes find some German penny liner quoted, and when I look on to see why the owners of this man which are of no importance at all in Germany should be called to America I almost invariably find that it is because the writer in question has said something disagreeable about the United States or its institutions. It seems to me that the newspapers for such cables, is to say the least, wasted."

Mr. Burns said detective work was perfectly simple, requiring only common sense to figure out what men are going to do. "You are not a detective," he added, "but you are a detective in general and private detectives in particular is not flattering. For the most part the private detectives in this country are a set of first class crooks."

There are a man entering my profession must first of all be honest, with a reputation for character and honesty and when that is established he doesn't need to cure what the people say about him."

HITCHCOCK'S TELEGRAPH PLAN.

Postmaster-General Gives Reasons Why
Government Should Own System.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Postmaster-General Frank H. Hitchcock's annual report was made public today. It contains the recommendation for Government ownership of all the telegraph lines of the country, and the telegraph lines between the President and his cabinet officers recently.

The President has not indicated as yet whether he is in regard to this Government ownership recommendation, but it is known that he is thoroughly opposed to it. It is likely that the President will send the Hitchcock report to Congress for what is worth as an expression of the Postmaster-General's personal views.

In part the Hitchcock recommendation is as follows:

The telegraph lines in the United States should be made a part of the postal system and operated in conjunction with the mail service. Such a consolidation would unquestionably result in important economies and permit the adoption of lower telegraph rates. Post offices are maintained in numerous places not reached by the telegraph systems, and the proposed consolidation would therefore afford a favorable opportunity for the wide extension of telegraph facilities."

Another reason for the transmission of intelligence by mail under Government control can be urged with equal force for a similar transmission of telegraphic communications."

Democracy Planning to Put One Through
After a Short Rest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The indications are that the next tariff revision bill to be reported to the House will be one on the sugar schedule of the Payne-Aldrich law. Whether a bill amending the chemical schedule or one proposing revision of the sugar schedule shall have the right of way will be decided at a meeting of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee to-morrow.

Mr. Underwood, the Democratic leader, does not intend to report any tariff bill for several days. It is the plan of the Democrats to devote the next ten days or two weeks to consideration of various appropriation bills, among them the agriculture, army, diplomatic and pension bills.

SUGAR TARIFF BILL NEXT.

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B. Altman & Co.

WILL HOLD AN IMPORTANT SALE OF
BLACK DRESS SILKS

FOR THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY):

BLACK CHARMEUSE, 40 INCHES WIDE, PER YARD, \$1.90

BLACK DRESS TAFFETAS, 36 INCHES WIDE " 95c.

BLACK PAILLETTE DE SOIE, 36 INCHES WIDE " 78c.

BLACK FOULARD SILK, 23 INCHES WIDE " 58c.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

THE "GEORGIA CYCLONE"

SWATS THE DEMON RUM

Mrs. Armors Rapid Fire Talk
Makes Senators Sit Up and
Stenographers Weary.

KEEP DRY COUNTRY DRY

Advocates Bill to Prevent Sending Liquor
Into States That Have
Prohibition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Representatives of the Women's Christian Temperance Union stormed the United States Capitol today in demand of the enactment of legislation to prohibit the shipment of whiskey into "dry" territory. Mrs. Mary Harris Armors, who is known in her own State as the Georgia Cyclone, talked a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee to a standstill and absolutely stalled the official stenographers with her rapid fire of reasons for the proposed legislation.

Mrs. Armors, who hails from Eastman, Dodge County, Ga., started her talk with the throttle wide open and in her prohibition argument discussed the politics and politicians of Georgia with a familiarity born of long experience with the fight between Senator Hoke Smith and Joe Joseph M. Brown. She referred to these statesmen as Hoke and Joe and spoke with equal freedom of Plain Dick Russell and Honest Pope Brown, who recently went to defeat in a prohibition tussle in Georgia.

"I guess they let me talk," she said, "because I can say more in ten minutes than all the rest of my friends in Georgia put together."

"You Senators think you are all too big to come and hear me speak, but I can teach you many things you don't know," she continued, as the members of the committee sat up and took notes. "You may know some things I don't know, but I reckon there are things you don't know too."

Mrs. Armors gave the committee a jolt with the assertion that she did not want to "hurt anybody's feelings," but she added, "I don't know why we should be here at all, since it is an insult to your intelligence for us to have to plead for such a law."

The Georgia Cyclone told the committee she had been arrested in her demands for the enactment of the prohibition law under Hoke Smith's first administration. Plain Dick Russell, otherwise Judge Richard Russell, of the State Court of Appeals, made the race for succession to "Hoke Smith's vacant seat" on a local option platform, a straight whiskey candidate, and she said that she had been arrested for her part in the campaign.

Mrs. Armors declared that "you folks" make laws against the shipment of rum and eggs into Georgia, yet hesitate to enact a law to prevent the shipment of a "brain poison" into the State.

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RIDERS of the
PURPLE SAGE

By ZANE GREY

Author of "The Heritage of the Desert"

HERE is an American romance of a time and place and life which seem as strange, picturesque and dramatic as the days of Lorna Doone. The scene is the vast plains of purple sage-brush and the cañon fastnesses of southern Utah, when "rustlers," "gun-men," and avenging Mormons made their own laws. It is the story of men who dared greatly and women who could both ride and love.

"The Iron Woman," by Margaret Deland, is still the best selling novel in America, according to The Bookman's figures.

"The Ne'er-Do-Well," Rex Beach's newest and best novel, so far as mere sales are concerned, has eclipsed all records.

HARPER & BROTHERS

SOME PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION DETAILS

Charles C. Moore, President of San Francisco's Coming Fair, Gives Them Here.

LOOKS LIKE A BIG SUCCESS

Many States Already Active and Foreign Countries Have Shown a Good Deal of Interest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The cross-examination of Senator William Lorimer was continued today before the Senate committee investigating the charges of corruption connected with his election to the Senate, and he was questioned closely concerning his relations with John Broderick, the Chicago saloon keeper, after the confession of Holtzlaw, Senator Lorimer testified that he had never sought Broderick and talked with him concerning the confession.

Reviewing Illinois politics, Senator Lorimer told of a meeting at the residence of Joseph Medill, once owner of the Chicago Tribune at the time Mr. Medill was a candidate for United States Senator. Senator R. W. Patterson, Medill's son-in-law, and four or five others were present. Senator Lorimer said that he had gone there to offer his support to Mr. Medill. Senator Lorimer said he told Medill that it was impossible for him to be elected, but that he (Lorimer) was willing to support him.

Later he told of Medill's efforts to eliminate Lorimer from politics. Medill said to Jim Dwyer, a former Sheriff of Cook county, who reported to Lorimer: "This man Lorimer has the reputation of a crook in the hollow of his hand and is squeezing it. If we don't loosen his grip now it will soon be too late."

Lorimer testified that on another occasion Medill sent James Sullivan, a political reporter on the Tribune, to him and Henry L. Hertz, a former well known Chicago Republican politician, with orders to oppose certain Republican candidates. When they refused Medill ordered Sullivan to inform them that he would drive them out of politics.

"Is Jim Sullivan still living?" inquired Senator Lorimer.

"No, but Hertz is," replied the Senator.

BRING ON YOUR WOOL BILL.

Congressman Hill Taunts the Democrats for Inaction.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The position bill providing an appropriation of \$152,500,000 for the next fiscal year was taken up for discussion in the House today and went over without action. It contains a provision authorizing the abandonment of seventeen pension agencies, including the one at New York, and requiring that pensions be disbursed from a central agency in Washington. This would save \$250,000 a year.

Representative Hill of Connecticut, a Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, took advantage of the rules governing debate on appropriation bills to deliver a speech on the tariff.

"Why don't you bring in your bill revising the wool schedule?" Mr. Hill shouted shaking a finger at the Democratic side of the House. Mr. Hill pointed out that yesterday the Democrats had passed the iron and steel bill, which had not been enough to have thoroughly digested it.

"For more than thirty days you have had a report from the Tariff Board before you hearing on the wool schedule. I have asked the Tariff Board to report. It was made by a board which Speaker Clark Representative Underwood and other eminent Democrats voted to create. You have had all that information long enough to have thoroughly digested it. Why don't you bring in your wool bill?"

"Will you vote for it when we report it?" asked Representative Fitzgerald of New York, Democrat.

"I will tell you this: That I and all the other Republicans, insurgents, progressives and regulars, will give it solid support. While we have asked for the report of the Tariff Board, Mr. Hill responded.

FEDERATION'S VOUCHERS.

Morrison Ordered to Produce Them in
Dynamiting Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, has been subpoenaed to appear before the Federal Grand Jury at Indianapolis to testify in the investigation into the dynamite outrages in Indianapolis and other places. It is said that the Government agents hope to show by the books of the federation that its officers have had knowledge of the McNamara dynamiting. Henry H